









## THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column  
Dedicated to Tired Mothers  
as they Join the Home  
Circle at Evening Tide.

A man who lives only for himself has not yet begun to live. He has yet to learn his use, and his real pleasure too, in the world.—Woodrow Wilson.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task, who has left the world better than he found it.

Face your deficiencies and acknowledge them, but do not let them master you. Let them teach you patience, sweetness, insight. When we do the best we can, we never know what miracle is wrought in our life, or in the life of another.—Helen Keller.

**THE OVERWORKED HOUSEWIFE.**  
In talking over the troubles of the overworked housewife and mother, one of our magazine writers offers, as a remedy, that instead of pleading with her husband to right the wrong, the woman should take the matter in her own hands, and lessen the labor in every way possible, and especially by supplying herself with labor saving household machinery. It is all very well to talk, and in many instances such advice may be successfully acted upon and the work done "according to rule." But where the woman is the wife of a man of small wages or salary, with several babies yet under her feet in the home, it is not so easy to do. Even where money is not the main question, the question of securing available help is often hopelessly involved.

No amount of mechanical machinery will look after and attend to the endless wants of the toddling babies, and the woman who attempts to not only do this, but do all her housework, sewing, laundry work, even with improved machinery, will find her burdens too great. In thousands of homes there are the barely necessary furnishings, and "living the simple life" has reached the limit, and still left altogether too much labor and step-taking. To make the matter still harder, in thousands of these homes, the husband and father seems blind to the demands of the home and family on the strength of the housewife, and increases the burden too, by fretting and finding fault because things are not in apple-pie order, and every comfort at his command. Instead of taking into consideration the fact that the mother gets no release from the care of the babies, day or night, he reverts being expected to spend his evenings at home, helping with the children during his spare hours, and says he never gets any rest, after working all day. The aging faces of too many of our young wives speak volumes on the subject. If only some provisions could be made for the care of the babies for a few hours each day, that the mother might rest!

## HOME SANITATION.

Throughout the summer season, the housewife must exercise a personal supervision over drains and bathroom, as well as the refrigerator. Boiling water and washing soda must be used for the sink drains, in order to remove all greasy deposits and kill odors. The soda is cheap—about one cent a pound, and a large handful will be sufficient for a gallon of water.

In the bath room, all pipes should be flushed every morning with boiling water, and at night a large spoonful of chloride of lime should be sprinkled into each pipe. A can of the lime should be kept on a high shelf in the bath room, out of reach of the children.

For cleaning the bath tub, soap does not always avail; but if a large handful of washing soda be dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, and the sides of the tub scrubbed with this, boiling hot, the enamel would be clean. The tub may then be washed out with hot soapy water, ready for use.

Another way to clean the bath tub is with a hot solution of vinegar and salt—all the salt the vinegar will dissolve. If the stains are stubborn, let the mixture remain on the enamel a little while, then wash off with clean hot water. This is fine.

For ordinary, the bath tub and wash bowl are easily kept clean with a cloth saturated with either gasoline, naphtha or kerosene.

If you are so fortunate as to have your home plumbed, be sure to look after the pipes. Do not allow anything poured into the drain pipes but what will go through without clogging. Hair, fat, all soap, burnt matches, sawdust, etc., are bad.

For drain pipes, strings should not be allowed to go into the drains, as the stoppage will cause trouble.

For the kitchen drain pipes, remove

## Worms in Children.

By Dr. True

If mothers only knew the tortures the little ones may suffer from worms! Thousands of children have stomach worms or pin worms, and their parents do not know it. They doctor them for other ailments.

Signs of worms are: Indigestion, with a variable appetite; abnormal craving for sweets; nausea; vomiting; swollen upper lip; sour tongue; offensive breath; hard and full belly; occasional gripings and pains about the navel; face at one time flushed, then pale, and in a few cases the face takes on a leaden hue. Eyes heavy and dull, twitching of the eyelids; itching of the nose; itching of the rectum; short dry cough; grinding of the teeth; little red points sticking out on tongue; starting during sleep; dry itchy eruptions; and irregular body may be hot and often, in children, convulsions. Don't delay! Delays are dangerous. Give the children at once some of Dr. True's Elixir. Directions on the bottle. Sold by all dealers at 35c, 50c and \$1.00. Thousands of grateful mothers have given my Dr. True's Elixir to sick children and restored them to health.

grease with hot water and salt soda, have the solution strong and boiling hot, about one pound of soda to two quarts of boiling water. Flush afterwards with clear water.

## SOME WAYS OF USING APPLES.

The best part of the apple is thrown away when we discard the peel and core, so far as flavor is concerned. For stewing apples, wash clean, then cut the stem and bloom ends out; then slice the apple lengthwise into eighths; if the core is in good condition, do not remove; but if worm eaten, cut it out. Stew the fruit until it is done, then rub through a colander to remove seeds and the hard shell of the core, season to suit, and see how delicious it is.

Apple-Dumplings with Peanut Crust.—One pint of flour; one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and two-thirds cupful of peanuts that have been crushed and rolled fine; add a teaspoonful of shortening and moisten with cold water, kneading as for pie crust; roll out and cut in pieces, and fill each piece with a whole apple, peeled and cored, or with slices of apple; fold the paste together, pinch to fasten, and bake. Make a sweet sauce to eat with it.

For Baked Dumplings—Choose nice apples, peel and core, keeping the apple whole; lay the apple in the center of a square of dough, fill the hole in the apple with sugar and a lump of butter, and set the dumplings in a bake pan; bake frequently as they cook, with a sauce made of a little sugar, butter and water, and brown the dumplings. If properly baked, the dumplings make their own sauce.

## LOCKE'S MILLS.

The community was very much saddened Tuesday to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Sarah E. George, wife of J. D. George. Her death occurred at the C. M. G. Hospital, Monday evening, where she had gone for medical treatment Sunday. The funeral was held at the Union church, Thursday of two o'clock. Dr. L. Joslin of Norway officiated. Mrs. George has always lived here and was highly esteemed by all. She was a great church worker and had been treasurer of the Sunday school for thirty years. Besides a husband, she leaves a daughter, Rena, a sister, Mrs. Charles Farrington, and a brother, James Crocker, and several cousins. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Howe of Jamaica, N. Y., have come to spend the summer at their cottage, Beechcroft, on the shore of the lake.

Ed Bryant and children from Haverhill, Mass., and Othello Bryant of Portland, called on their brother, Chris, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and son, Ed, of Beverly, Mass., were called here Wednesday, by the sudden death of Mrs. Blackburn's sister-in-law, Mrs. J. D. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Swan of Boston are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swan.

Mrs. Lydia Whitman and little son spent the week end at Oxford. Elizabeth Swift is visiting Miss Mary Dwyer at North Waterford.

Marie Wing of South Paris was a guest of friends over the Fourth.

## For Cuts, Burns and Bruises.

In every home there should be a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, ready to apply "in every case of burns, cuts, wounds or scalds." J. H. Polanco, Dallas, Tex., R. No. 2, writes: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve saved my little girl's cut feet. No one believed it could be cured." The world's best.

Give Only Best. Recommended by H. B. Packard of Bethel; Chas. Farwell, Nathan Reynolds of Canton; H. J. Reynolds of Hillsville; C. A. Gardner of Dixfield.

Advertisement.

Cost Salt Shirts, 50c up. Used for dermap and Hemorrhoids, also at cost prices.

P. R. NOYES, CO.

## EAST BETHEL.

Fourth of July was ushered in by the usual firing of the cannon, fireworks, and music by the Bingleville band, a ball game in the afternoon by East Bethel and the Hanovers, resulting in favor of the East Bethel boys. Several of the young people attended the dance at Newry in the evening.

Mr. Dana Grant of Somerville, Mass., was a recent guest at Mr. A. M. Bean's.

Master Laurence Kimball of Bethel is spending a short vacation with Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Howe.

Miss Elsie Bartlett has finished teaching at Hastings, Me., and returned to her home here.

Mr. O. B. Farwell is confined to the house by severely cutting his foot. The wound, requiring seven stitches, was dressed by Dr. Wright.

Mr. H. E. Bartlett is recovering from a sun stroke suffered Thursday, July 3rd, while returning from his work at noon. He was taken to his home, and Dr. Wright was called.

Mr. A. M. Bean returned Monday from the Gettysburg celebration. He is very enthusiastic over the trip, and has some interesting stories to tell.

## MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Forty-two relatives, neighbors and friends from Bethel, West Bethel and Albany gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Connors, July 4th. A number enjoyed wading in the brook near by, others went to the barn where they found a good swing waiting for them. Mr. and Mrs. Connors had provided everything they could for the enjoyment of their guests and it certainly was a day that will long be remembered by all present. A picnic dinner of everything that a king could wish for, including ice cream and lemonade, was served under the apple trees. After dinner pieces were spoken by Parker Connors, Helen Becker, Laura and Maud Cummings, and best of all Mrs. Len Cross, aged 78, spoke a piece entitled, "General Warren's Address to the American Soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill."

She was cheered by all. Singing by a number helped to make the time pass all too quickly. The guests started for their many homes at a late hour after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Connors for providing such a pleasant time. All hope that the future holds many such gatherings at the same place in store for them. Mrs. Ross from the Island, Mrs. Shaw and daughter, Abner, who is principal in the High School at Plymouth, N. H., also daughter, Retta, were among this happy gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Valentine and little daughter are visiting at her brother's, Mr. Geo. Connors'.

Boaz Swan of Locke's Mills returned to his home, Sunday, after spending a couple of days at his uncle's, Geo. Briggs'.

Mr. Swan sang a number of songs which were enjoyed by all.

Mr. Downing of Auburn, Roscoe Swan of Locke's Mills, Wallace and Allen Cummings and Geo. Briggs enjoyed a fishing trip to Round Pond, Saturday.

A large crowd gathered at the Town House, Friday evening to enjoy the dance. 21 couples formed on for the march, others kept coming until about forty couples danced, the largest crowd that has met there for a good while. Ice cream and cake were served at intermission. These dances, held at the Town House, are well attended.

## SUNDAY RIVER.

Mrs. Lucetta Bartlett spent the Fourth with friends on Bear River.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Parker returned from West Paris, Sunday, where they have been visiting Mr. Parker's sister, Mrs. L. J. Trask.

Quite a number attended the dance at Newry Corner, July 4th.

Miss Marjory Allen, who has been spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Frances Baker, returned home the first of the week.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds has finished cooking for Landon Atwell and is staying with her mother.

Mrs. A. E. Bailey of Bear River was in this place Sunday.

Mrs. Weeks is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Deas.

Mrs. Wm. Gorman is gaining slowly.

## OXFORD.

Mr. E. M. Ring and party from Portland, who have been on a fishing trip to this vicinity, have returned home.

Mr. John Richardson and son, Carl, were in Norway last Friday.

Mr. John Rix has purchased a new automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Bennett of Norway spent the Fourth at J. E. Richardson's.

Students in the grammar school accept the human machinery running.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

## CANTON.

Miss Norma Heald is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Shell, of So. Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson of Auburn have been guests of his brother, G. H. Johnson and family.

Mrs. Chas. Williams of Washington, D. C., has arrived to spend the season with her mother, Mrs. A. S. Hathaway, at the old homestead.

Mrs. Helen Eastman is visiting in Bethel.

Paulina Louise, the three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Davis, passed away July 1st, and the funeral was held at the home, Rev. H. E. Murray officiating.

Jessie Reed has been visiting in Fayette.

M. A. Waite assumed his duties as postmaster at the Canton office, July 1st. A. F. Russell, Jr., will be assistant and Florence Childs is assisting at the present time. J. W. Thompson, the retiring postmaster, has held the position for nearly twelve years, and has been faithful and accommodating in his services to the public. He has been ably assisted during the time by his daughter, Miss N. E. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Potter of Woodfords are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard.

A pleasant meeting of the Universalist Circle was held Thursday with Mrs. A. A. Olives. During the social hour a history of the battle of Gettysburg was given and a poem read by Mrs. Mattie Childs. The home of Mrs. Olives was prettily decorated with flags and the national colors and each member was presented with a small silk flag. Delicious home-made candy was served. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. W. E. Dresser.

O. M. Richardson and family have been visiting at Old Orchard, making the trip by auto.

A good ball game was played on the school grounds the Fourth, between the married men and single men of Canton. Score, 12 to 7 in favor of the married men.

Over thirty members of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S., visited Washburn Chapter of Livermore Falls, Tuesday evening and report a nice time.

At the last Relief Corps meeting exercises in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg were held and the delegate to the State Convention, Mrs. A. F. York, gave a very interesting report.

D. A. Fletcher has moved back to his farm in Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Waite and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Willard of Portland have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Waite.

Philo Hersey of Sacramento, Cal., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. P. Swasey, has started on a business trip to Europe.

Mrs. Philara Strout is at Old Orchard for a sojourn.

Miss Clytie DeCoster has returned from Washington, D. C., for her summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Towle have returned from a visit at No. Turner.

George Grover has been spending a week at So. Hallowell.

Prof. E. A. Daniels, wife and son of New York City are visiting her mother, Mrs. Esther Hayford, and sister, Mrs. Jennie Tilley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellen Babes are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, July 2nd.

Mrs. Addie Gregg of Seattle, Wash., has been a guest of Mrs. G. M. Richardson and family.

Mrs. Frank Threshill of Bridgwater, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. A. J. Foster.

A number from Canton attended the ball game at Livermore Falls the 4th. This Hayford of Farmington was in town last week.

Georgia Helano is in poor health.

E. E. Whittemore and wife attended the celebration at E. Dixfield the 4th.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Taft of Winchester, N. H., are guests of Shawwood Richardson and family.

Mrs. Flora Mitchell of Portland is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joanna Mitchell, and sister, Mrs. N. Reynolds and family.

Polaski Dodge and Helen and Ellen Dodge are visiting Mrs. Rose Willey of Gorham, N. H.

Mrs. Deane Bartlett and son, Harold, of Hartford, spent the Fourth at the home of C. F. Olham and family.

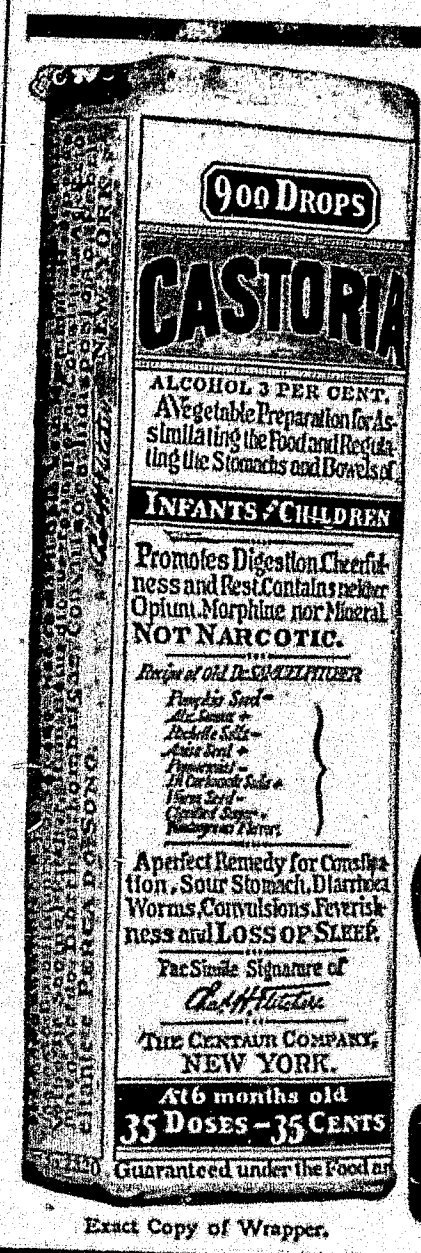
Mr. and Mrs. John Christensen and son of Danvers, Mass., are guests of her sister, Mrs. E. H. Westgate and family.

Miss Maud Ellis was at Lewiston, Saturday.

Mrs. L. W. Jack of Woodfords is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Gilbert. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Walker, June 29. Mrs. Edna Briggs is caring for Mrs. Walker.

Smith sheep and moved back to his farm, formerly owned by the late A. Eastman.

C. F. Olham has completed his restoration.



**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*  
In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**  
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

## Ground Gripper Boots For Men and Women

If you have flat feet, broken arches, bunions, or other ailments caused by wearing ill fitting shoes, come here and be fitted with a pair of Ground Grippers and you will find relief and comfort. We have sold many pairs of these boots in the last two years and our sales on them are increasing rapidly. They are durable as well as comfortable.

The Price is \$5.00

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,

Opera House Block, NORWAY, MAINE.

Telephone 38-2

## ANDREWS'

## Real Estate and Business Agency

NORWAY. Two story house and ell, double tenement, 5 rooms on first floor, 4 on second, in good residential street, in best of repair, near to depot, and electric; a good investment with something coming back. Price \$1500. \$1500 down, balance on time.

BRIDGTON. In best residential part of village. Two story, 8 room house, ell, stable 40x60, electric lights, hard wood floors, piazza all screened in, furnace for wood or coal, running water. This is really a bargain. Will cost twice the price to build. Price \$2500; \$500 down, balance on time.

New single house, 3 rooms on lot 40x50, cement cellar and walks, city water, bath, hard wood finish on interior, handy to both villages, and near car line. Price \$2000; \$1500 down, balance on time.

TIMBERLANDS from \$2500 to \$20,000.00. If interested please investigate.

It costs you nothing to list with me unless the sale is made.

EUGENE ANDREWS

Corner Paris and Winter Street, Box 644, Norway, Maine.

large, situated near his mill, making one of the easiest trips in town for a small family. It is nicely finished in hard wood with hard wood floors, etc., and the owner will later add a piazza.

Ralph Gilbert and family of Hillsville have been visiting his parents, W. H. Gilbert and wife. Kate Jack of Woodfords has also been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Gilbert.

Mrs. L. H. McCollister of Mechanic Falls has been visiting at the Point.

Mrs. H. E. Benton and son of Bangor, Conn., are at C. E. Mendall's, where they have boarded for several seasons.

O. F. Fuller has moved to the E. W. Allen's rent on Pleasant street.

## NEWRY.

Herbert Chapman and two sons from North Newry are cutting G. H. Leavell's hay.

Mrs. L. P. Bartlett from Hallowell is in town for a few days.

Mrs. E. D. Knapp is in a very critical condition at this writing.

Mrs. A. B. Frost was called to West Paris last Sunday by the death of her brother's wife, Mrs. Geo. Twell, who died very suddenly last Friday evening.

W. P. Babes from South Paris is taking a week's vacation, and accompanied by his wife, is tenting here in town.

RAY THE CITIZEN WANT COLUMN, IT WILL PAY YOU TO.

## BRYANT'S POND.

Ray Wheeler has moved from the Mountfort house to the rent recently vacated by William Stevens.

Rev. S. J. Oakes has finished his labors here with the Baptist church.

Geo. A. England has accepted an engagement with the publishers of The Appeal to Reason, and left Monday for Girard, Kansas.

Ansel Bailey and wife are visiting in Boston and Lynn this week.

Elmer B. Bowker, who recently graduated at Colby, has a position with the U. S. Harvey Corps now stationed at Wallisboro.

Rev. C. G. Miller will preach at the Universalist church, July 13, at 2:30 p. m.

Erastus Bryant, the oldest man in the town of Greenwood, died July 31. He was born March 22, 1825, and was the son of Deane Christopher Bryant, who was the first white child born in Woolstock.

We wish to correct our item of last week in relation to Mrs. H. H. Fletcher.

We have learned that we were misinformed as to the facts which are as follows: Mr. J. B. Barnatt, who received an injury to one of his feet while harvesting last May, had just recovered from the accident, when he was taken with the grip, which terminated in a severe attack of rheumatism. Mr. Barnatt has been confined to his bed four weeks, but at the present writing seems to be gaining rapidly.







## RUMFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gates and Miss Gates passed the Fourth at Worthley Pond.

Mrs. A. S. Tucker of Bangley spent Saturday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Griffin and their two sons returned Wednesday from a two weeks automobile trip spent in New York State.

The Fourth was a very quiet day in Rumford. There was no celebration of any kind, the only attraction being the Carnival in Mexico, and two ball games on the flats.

Miss Jennie Pratt returned Sunday from a week's vacation spent in Lewiston and Auburn.

The families of Elisha Stetson, Elisha Pratt, Mrs. Clara Jones and Mrs. Lewis Irish enjoyed a picnic dinner Friday on the lawn in front of L. M. Irish's residence on Rumford Ave.

The Moose Carnival attracted large crowds all the week. The high dive set at ten o'clock each night was much enjoyed by everyone.

Miss Alma Sullivan of New York spent the Fourth with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, on Knox street, returning to New York on Sunday, to resume her duties as private secretary for Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm.

All of the mills closed on Thursday night and did not open again until Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carroll are spending their honeymoon at the lakes.

A. E. Stearns and family are expected to return Saturday of this week from an extended auto trip through the Provinces.

Geo. D. Blabie and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Jocelyn of Portland spent the Fourth at Oxford Bear Camp on the Mooselookmequatic Lake.

Miss Ursifer, a district nurse in Westbrook, Me., now, and formerly employed in the same capacity in Bangley, N. H., was in town Saturday to meet the District Nurse Association and discuss plans with them. Mrs. J. A. Garneau entertained Miss Ursifer on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Frederick Crosby Lee, chairman of the Nurse Committee, held a meeting at the rectory to meet Miss Ursifer and to discuss plans together.

One man in Rumford says that Rumford is one of the busiest places in the State this summer with all the numerous projects being carried on. The contract for the new bridge to be built across the Androscoggin just above the new M. C. R. R. station was let on Tuesday and work will commence at once.

S. J. Gonya together with Geo. Guilmet has taken a contract for getting out pulp wood between the Summit and Houghton, and has already begun operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Fiske spent the Fourth at Mrs. Fiske's home in Andover.

The friends of Miss Alice Brown, formerly employed in the auditing department of the Maine Tel. & Tel. Co., will be sorry to learn that her father, A. D. Brown, of Livermore, was one of the veterans to succumb to the heat at Gettysburg last week.

Thos. Kelley, the well known boot black, having his place of business in the basement of the Health restaurant, died suddenly at his room at 7 Congress street, Fourth of July, from a paralytic shock. Mr. Kelley has for many years been a familiar figure on the streets of Rumford and his kindly manners will be greatly missed. No relatives are known to exist. The funeral was held on Monday at St. Athanasius church.

Miss Virginia Severance of Bangley is the guest of Mrs. Fred Smith for a few days.

F. O. Walker and Mrs. Walker returned Sunday from the Lakes, where they have been enjoying a two weeks vacation at their camp.

On Tuesday morning between 3:30 and 4 o'clock an alarm of fire was rung in from Congress street, and upon investigation it was found that Nathan Jewell's store was burning. The fire department did excellent work.

## COMFORTABLE OLD AGE

Now 85.  
Mrs. John M. Foster of Pittsford, Maine, says: "Mr. Foster has used Dr. P. P. Atwood's Medicine as his ever failing remedy for all ills, for the last two years, I might say twenty years, and received much benefit from the use of it. He is 85 years old and I am 80."

If you begin to suffer from the effects of time and illness, profit from the experience of this worthy couple. Take "Dr. P. P. Atwood's Medicine" before it is too late, before disease becomes too fixed to be easily cured, and your health preserved.

65 cents for a large bottle at all drug stores, or a sample free by mail.  
Dr. P. P. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine.  
Advertisement.

## ANDOVER.

Mrs. Walter Hanson and grandchildren of West Peru are visiting friends in town.

Walter Hoover and wife of Brookline were in town last week, guests at the Milton House. Mr. Hoover and Geo. Learned spent a few days at their camp at C. Pond.

Margaret Akers came from the Middle Dam, Thursday, and spent a few days with her sisters, Mrs. Edward Pratt, Jr., and Miss Helen Akers.

Irving Hanson and wife returned to their home in Peru, Friday.

Elton Merrill is quite ill with rheumatic fever.

Dr. F. E. Leslie attended the Maine Conference of Physicians at Portland last week.

Mrs. Helen Lyon Reynolds and her son, Atwood Lyon, arrived in town Tuesday to spend a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Atwood of Franklin street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hadley and a party of friends spent the Fourth in camp at Four Ponds.

Philip Israelson and Philip Steinfield spent the Fourth in Portland, making the trip by automobile.

Mrs. Barbara Moir visited her brother at Livermore Falls a few days last week.

The W. R. C. will hold a picnic at Worthley Pond, Tuesday, July 22nd.

Miss Lena M. Felt returned Sunday from spending a few days at Phillips and Farmington.

Mrs. R. A. Given and daughter, Beatrice, are visiting friends in Auburn.

Miss Louise Kidder spent the Fourth with friends in Weld.

The daughter of Mrs. Mary Shippen has been located and is at West Paris, Me., with the family of Bert Tripp.

Mrs. Shippen went to West Paris last week to see her daughter and attempt to persuade her to come back home but her efforts were in vain. The girl states that she did not run away with Frank Bradley as her mother at first thought, but went away with some other friends of hers, and she further says she will come home sometime. As Miss Shippen is under age her mother is considering the matter of taking legal steps to force her to come back home.

Camille Goodwin, employed by M. J. Swain, road commissioner on the stone crusher, was overcome by the extreme heat of last Tuesday, while at work on the Swain road. He was at first taken to the police station where all means were used to relieve him, but later it was found best to move him to Dr. McCarthy's Hospital, where he died at about 10 A. M., Wednesday morning. Goodwin was forty-five years old and lives in Fairfield, Me., where he had a wife and child.

John H. Martin returned Tuesday from a week's visit with friends in South Paris.

The officers searched the Curran house on Waldo street, Sunday, and found thirty-nine pint bottles of whiskey. When brought into court Curran pleaded not guilty but was fined one hundred dollars and costs and sentenced to sixty days in Paris jail. He appealed and gave bonds.

The Misses Frances and Mildred Wheat left last week for the Fabians, where they will spend the summer.

The vacation period of the Methodist church will include the Sundays of July 13th and 20th, and during this period the congregation of the church are cordially urged to attend services at the Baptist church. On Sunday, July 27th, Rev. W. H. Varney of Washington Ave. church of Portland will preach.

On Sunday next the Universalist church will be opened with Rev. Mr. Gaskin of Connecticut as minister. Mr. Gaskin has recently graduated from theological school and comes as a candidate.

Miss Florence Tilton of Farmington is working for M. P. Abbott in his office.

The Misses Iola and Hilda Lapham are spending a few weeks with friends in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wicket are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Miss Jane McDeviney left Sunday for a week's business trip to Boston and New York.

A party of young people enjoyed a trip to Howard Pond, Sunday. Among them being the Misses Eleanor Hawley, Hazel Lovejoy and Mary Hamwood.

Ed. Bowers is in Boston on business this week.

Mrs. J. P. Shepherd and daughters, Misses Dorothy and Esther, with Mr. and Mrs. Edward, will leave on the train for several weeks with relatives in Bar Harbor and Orono.

## A QUESTION OF COLOR.

"My pa goes to the palmet to get his head cut by the best barber in town. I don't know where my pa goes, but I do know where he gets his head cut. Let he gets his head cut by the best barber in town."

## ENDORSED AT HOME.

Such Proof as This Should Convince Any Bethel Citizen.

The public endorsement of a local citizen is the best proof that can be produced. None better, none stronger can be had. When a man comes forward and testifies to his fellow-citizens, addresses his friends and neighbors, you may be sure he is thoroughly convinced or he would not do so. Telling one's experience when it is for the public good is an act of kindness that should be appreciated. The following statement given by a resident of Bethel adds one more to the many cases of Home Endorsement which are being published about Doan's Kidney Pills. Read it.

Jasper C. Cates, Mill Hill, Bethel, Me., says: "My back pained me and the kidney secretions were unnatural. I knew that my kidneys were not right and I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Rosserman's Drug Store. They soon brought me relief and I improved in every way. The public statement I gave in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills some years ago, still holds good."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Advertisement.

## FOREST TIMBER.

No Danger from Great Increase in Sales. National Forester Tells What Conservation Means.

That the great increase in sales of national forest timber will not dangerously deplete the country's wood supply is the declaration of Chief Forester Henry S. Graves in a statement just made public.

"There is no danger of cutting off the national forests too rapidly," said Mr. Graves, "nor will our sales strengthen the control of the lumbering industry by a few powerful companies. In every individual sale special provisions are made to safeguard the public interest in both these particulars."

"Not long ago the policy of conservation, as applied to the national forests, was supposed to mean that the government's timber resources were indefinitely tied up. Now the fear is expressed that we are cutting too much timber—the other extreme. Because the forest service is advertising widely by commercial methods its more extensive sales and securing the utmost possible competition, some people have apparently jumped to the conclusion that the forest service aims to cut off all the national forest timber within a few years. Or it is assumed that we are making sales chiefly to the larger lumber companies, and thereby playing into the hands of big lumber interests."

"The function of the forest service is primarily to avoid just those dangers; the evils of unscientific lumbering and the fostering of monopoly. These evils are guarded against in the forest service's recent sales."

"The forest service recently advertised about 245 million feet of timber on the Kanika national forest in the northwest corner of Idaho, the first large sale in this locality. The Kanika forest contains, as a matter of fact, nearly 2,739,000,000 feet of merchantable stumpage. Ten years will be required to cut the amount advertised, which is only one-tenth of the total stand on the forest. In other words, about one per cent. of the timber on this forest will be cut off annually, no more than is being produced every year by growth. The timber advertised has been awarded to two relatively small local lumber companies, which have no affiliation with large timber corporations and own but very small quantities of timber themselves."

"A number of recent sales have been made on the Whitman national forest in the Blue mountains of north-eastern Oregon. Within the last three years nearly 242,000,000 feet have been contracted for on this forest. From seven to ten years will be required to cut this timber, which is less than 7 1/2 per cent. of the amount on the whole forest. The Whitman timber which has been sold is split up into four separate contracts, of from 35 million to 75 million feet each, to four separate and independent local companies. This can hardly be called promoting a monopoly."

"A number of smaller sales have been made in the same general region to different local lumber companies. For example, we have made one sale of 26 million feet on the Lake national forest in western Montana, out of a total stand of over two billion feet. Another sale of 10 million feet has been made on the Columbia national forest in Washington, where we have altogether nearly 7 billion feet of merchantable timber."



JUST TRY IT  
FOR ONE YEAR

Without one cent of expense to you. We want to prove to you by actual demonstration in your own affairs that depositing your money with us and paying all your bills by check will pay you a profit. A profit in satisfaction. A profit in protection. A profit in actual saving of money. Will you write today and make the start?

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chantable timber.

"To utilize the annual growth of wood on the national forests the service is endeavoring to increase the amount of its sales and hopes to soon reach an annual business of 3 billion feet, which is about half of the estimated annual growth on the forests. Small sales are always made wherever possible, and in making large sales the amount disposed of to a single purchaser is no greater than will justify the investment necessary for logging improvement. Sales to companies which have large holdings of their own are not made if there is any other demand for the timber or if a monopoly would result."

MARKED.  
Mother—Don't cry, dear. Which one of the twins hit you?  
Dear—The one with the black eye.  
—Wisconsin Sphinx.

ASK ANY HORSE  
Eureka  
Harness  
Oil  
Mica  
Axle  
Grease  
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Letters of inquiry promptly answer-  
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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
Current Time Table.  
Effective June 22, 1913.

HART BOUND.			
Station	No. 1 Daily A.M.	No. 2 Daily P.M.	No. 3 Daily P.M.
Bethel, Maine	5:41	8:01	1:18
Gorham	5:51	8:11	1:28
West Bethel	6:01	8:21	1:38
BETHEL	6:11	8:31	1:48
Lebanon, Me.	6:21	8:41	1:58
North Bethel	6:31	8:51	2:08
Lebanon, Me.	6:41	9:01	2:18
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## SEEK TO INCREASE THE POTATO CROP IN MAINE.

Success in Aroostook County Could Be Duplicated Elsewhere.

## RAILROADS ARE HELPING.

Results on Experimental Farm Show That Crop Can Be Augmented.

Twenty-five years ago or more there was undertaken in the State of Maine a colonization scheme by which it was hoped to increase largely the population of Aroostook County, the largest and the most northern county in the State. A few hundred Swedish immigrants were induced to move there, homes were built for them, land was given to them on easy terms and in many other ways the settlement was encouraged by the State and its citizens. All this was done with a view of making something out of a part of the State which, lying at the jumping off point of the United States and poking away up into Canada, as it were, had remained practically undeveloped.

Today the town of New Sweden, which these Swedish colonists founded, is the centre of an agricultural region of great and growing prosperity. These Swedish farmers have spread all over the county. Their farms climb the hillsides and nestle in the valleys of a section which before their coming was regarded by many as so much waste land, uninviting to the settler because of its remoteness and unprofitable for agriculture.

Today the product of these Swedish farmers and of Aroostook farmers in general is known throughout the length and breadth of this country and Canada as well, is used to increase the returns of many farms far removed from this part of the country and enters into the daily sustenance of the people as do few other commodities. That product is potatoes.

Maine isn't a big State, but it produces more potatoes to the acre than any other State in the Union. The average yield for the United States is 166.1 bushels. The average yield for the State of Maine is 210.3 bushels. Only the Rocky Mountain States have come anywhere near rivaling Maine as the potato country. Idaho comes nearest with a yield of 200 bushels to the acre. New York, the third potato State, yields but 120 bushels and Michigan but 165 bushels.

Aroostook county produces most of the Maine potatoes. Probably 75 per cent. of Maine potatoes are raised within its borders. It exceeds all other counties in the United States in the production of potatoes. Its farmers are, strictly speaking, potato farmers.

The value of the Maine potato crop in one year amounted to \$10,225,000. The value of the entire potato crop of the country was only \$100,000,000 in the same year. To move the Maine potato crop requires hundreds of freight cars. Great warehouses have been built to facilitate the handling of it. These Aroostook county farmers breed pedigree potatoes as one would breed for cows or horses. They try for different types of potatoes as one tries for blooded stock. And they send the results of their efforts all over the United States in the form of seed potatoes from which the crops of the country are raised. These seed potatoes bring from \$1 to \$7 a bushel.

Peculiarities in soil and climate have combined to make Maine the potato State, but curiously enough, despite this wonderful success, the business of raising potatoes is still confined very largely to Aroostook county, although in the opinion of these experts who have carefully investigated potato culture, there is absolutely no reason why much of the tillable land in the State should not be given over to it.

With this end in view there has lately been started by the railroads of New England, through their Industrial Bureau, an advertising campaign designed to induce people looking for money making possibilities to investigate the profits arising from the Maine potato and to cause a spread of potato farms over many other parts of the State. To get some of these Aroostook farmers to come down from their northern farms and show folk in other parts how to raise their specialties is one of the objects of the Bureau and already this has been accomplished to some extent.

Aroostook County is 150 miles north of Washington county, which likewise touches the eastern frontier of our State. Yet Washington county, with thousands of acres of land awaiting settlement, should yield potatoes in the same manner as Aroostook county. Already there is an indication of what can be done in this line.

A little over a year ago the Industrial Bureau of the New England States, as part of its plan for the peopling of New England, started an

experiment from Washington to be the best which had come under his observation in the entire State.

Not alone was it proved that the soil in that part of Maine would produce potatoes, but to the surprise of experts, such as Prof. A. J. Bostell of the Geological Survey, it was shown that the potato here matured much earlier than elsewhere. There was the added advantage of a somewhat longer season than that possessed by the potato farms farther north and a nearer market.

The value of the potato crop to the acre for the United States, according to the last Census, was \$15.34. The average value of the potato crop in Maine is \$75.29. The average value of land in Maine where the potato grows is \$13.75 an acre. The average for farm land in the United States is \$32.40. Take Illinois or Iowa, for example, and the average price for land runs up to \$95.02 for the former and \$83.58 for the latter. The best crop of Illinois, the hay crop, yielded only \$19.74 to the acre. You can buy land in Maine as low as \$2.50 an acre, and, according to the experts, get a return of \$50. And there are fully 13,000,000 of people east of the Hudson river within easy reach by rail and boat for whom potatoes form one of the chief articles of diet.

Present plans now under consideration have for their object the booming of Maine as a place for raising this most popular of vegetables, and to show that she can rival if not surpass some of the noted agricultural States in the way of affording a chance for large and quick profits by reason of the supremacy of the Maine potato. If these plans are carried out the business of raising the Maine potato is to be further systematized and facilitated by the erection of potato warehouses in farming sections. There is a possibility that the railroads may undertake this themselves, following the same plan by which creameries have been established. The railroads could lease such warehouses to the buyer. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly be of great help in increasing the potato crop, now the most valuable of the State.

## STRAWBERRIES.

System Followed in Planting Berries by Prof. H. M. Rowe of Webb's Mills.

Each grower, if he is one of long experience has his own favorite system of growing strawberries. Once in a while one is found who will have nothing but the hill system; usually the fields are not over extensive and he is happy only when he is growing the "biggest ever." And it is the hill system that produces the largest number of big berries to the plant, without a doubt.

The immense roof and crown systems that the hill method encourages is certain to produce fruit of large size. There are several ways of growing in hills, but all of them are alike in one regard. No runners are permitted to develop, and the full strength of development goes to the production of one big producing plant. One popular hill system is to divide the field into plots about four feet wide and twenty-five feet long, into which plants are set one foot apart each way. Between these plots is a two-foot path for picking. The cultivating is by hand and the results from a given area are sometimes very large. The number of plants required for an acre by this system is approximately 34,000.

Another popular method which admits of horse cultivation is to make the rows thirty inches apart and set the plants twenty-four inches apart in the row.

What is known as the twin hedge row system is really one form of the hill system. Two rows are made sixteen inches apart, then a space of thirty inches on either side followed by two more rows sixteen inches apart. The wider spaces are cultivated with the horse, the narrower with the hoe. I also use the narrow matted rows where the demand is rather for quantity than size. The narrow matted row is most popular. In sections where the fruit is intended for the cannery this method is ideal. This system is made by placing the rows 42 inches apart and setting the plants twenty-eight inches apart in the row, and permitting sufficient number of runners to form to make the rows of plants from fifteen to eighteen inches wide. As I say, this system is one that will give a large yield of indifferent sized berries, but if your market prefers a large size fruit and is willing to pay for it, I would not advise the adoption of this system.

The Shaw Business College is an old established institution with branches at Portland, Bangor and Augusta, and a new branch at South Paris, Maine. In addition to the regular commercial course, the college has a department of shorthand and typewriting, and a department of telegraphy. Any young man or woman desiring to qualify in any of these branches would do well to send to either school for a free catalog.

## NORTH WATERFORD.

The old stage coach is a thing of the past, and July 1 the mail was carried in an automobile, run by Winfred Knight. He also had a load of passengers, all he could carry on the three seats, and several had to find other means of conveyance.

Mary Dresser and her pupil, Elizabeth Swift, came Tuesday night, July 1st, from Locke's Mills, where Miss Dresser has been teaching.

E. H. Nason and wife, W. H. Kilgore and wife, went to Portland, recently, in Mrs. Nason's fine automobile, a new Cadillac.

Chandler Merrill is at work for J. W. Dresser.

Mrs. Merrill and children are visiting her parents in Lowell.

Mrs. Sumner Grover has been caring for Mrs. Davis part of the night, recently.

Walker Nason and family went to Bingham Thursday, where they are to live. Ernest Nason carried them in the auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownell and Mabel Stanley were at Norway, recently.

## POULTRY MANAGEMENT AT THE MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

There has recently been issued by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, as Circular No. 471, a revised edition of its bulletin entitled "Methods of Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station." This bulletin was formerly issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 337 of the United States Department of Agriculture. The present revision (Circular No. 471) displaces Farmers' Bulletin 337 which has become obsolete. It is the purpose of Circular No. 471 to give to poultry keepers a clear and concise outline of the results of many years practical experience in keeping and raising poultry in connection with the investigations in poultry breeding at the Maine Experiment Station.

The circular which comprises 70 pages and has 20 illustrations, opens with a section on "Poultry Hygiene and Sanitation." In this section are discussed the sanitation and hygiene of the poultry house, including methods of cleaning, disinfection, the home making of disinfectants, the importance of fresh air and light, etc. Under hygiene of feeding are discussed the importance of the purity of food given to poultry, the need for green food and for pure clean drinking water. The maintenance of land on which poultry run in a clean and sweet condition, exercise, external parasites, disposal of dead birds, and the isolation of sickness are other topics discussed.

The next section deals with the selection of breeding stock, and gives in concise form some suggestions as to how the results obtained at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in its long continued investigations on breeding for egg production may be applied practically. A discussion of the rearing of chickens follows. The raising of chickens by natural processes is discussed first. This is followed by sections on artificial incubation and brooding. Under the latter topic are described the brooder houses used at the Station, and detailed working drawings are given for the building of a fresh air brooder which has been in successful operation for several years at the Maine Station.

Considerable space is given to the important subject of feeds and feeding. This section of the circular begins with an account of the different methods of feeding young chickens which have been tested at the Station. Following this in separate sections are given detailed accounts of the methods used for feeding different classes of birds throughout life, including the feeding of chicks on the range, the fattening of cockerels, the feeding of the laying flocks, and of the breeding stock during the breeding season. A section on the preparation of green sprouted oats describes the methods which have been employed with great success for the growing of this valuable food. The section on housing of hens gives detailed working drawings and specifications for the building of certain front houses like those in use at the Maine Station. In regard to housing there is an important modification of the plans as given in this circular from those previously advised in Farmers' Bulletin 337. The Station no longer recommends the house 20 feet wide, but instead returns to the house 16 feet wide which long experience has shown to be more satisfactory than the wider house. A discussion of a variety question shows how to make at a very small cost an extremely efficient lice powder and a lice bait to be used on the roosts, boards, nests, etc. This is followed by descriptions with detailed drawings for building the trap nests used at the Station.

A copy of Circular 471 will be sent to any resident of Maine upon request to Director Chas. D. Webb, Orono, Maine. To non-residents of Maine the price is 20 cents which must be sent in coin or other currency. Postage stamps are not accepted.

## FARM BUTTERMILKING.

Abstract of Lecture by Professor R. W. Redman, on Friday, March 7th, at Farmers' Week, Orono.

Why does farm butter sell for less money than creamy butter? Because the farm made butter is on the average of poorer quality and more often lacks uniformity both in the print of each lot and in the different lots from the same source. A large part of this lack of quality is within the control of the farm buttermaker if he really desires to make as good a product as his conditions allow and the market will pay for. Four to 15 per cent. of the value is a heavy penalty for careless methods.

Poor farm butter is usually due to: 1st—dirt in milk and cream, 2nd—method of holding the cream, or 3rd—the process of ripening. All three of these conditions are within the control of the thoughtful buttermaker. Attention to these conditions will greatly improve the average quality of butter made on dairy farms.

Professor Redman in his lecture on buttermaking described the various causes of these conditions and preventive measures which are within reach of every dairy buttermaker in this state. Bad or "off" flavors in butter are usually due to the growth of undesirable bacteria. All too frequently these undesirable germs get into the milk through thoughtless attention. The narrow top-pail does a great deal to shut out the germs at milking time. The narrow top-pail will reduce the number of germs present in the milk at least one-half, and frequently three-quarters of the number which get into the milk where the common wide top milk pail is used. Another source of undesirable bacteria is in the separator which is washed only once a day. After each separation there is an accumulation in the bowl of dirt, bacteria are warm. The presence of the germs together with a sufficiently high temperature and plenty of food offer conditions for their rapid multiplication. The next time milk is separated large numbers of these germs become distributed in the skim milk and the cream where they at once proceed to grow if the temperature is favorable. The separator should be washed each time after it is used.

The method of holding the cream until the time for ripening for churning affects the growth of bacteria. If the cream is not promptly cooled below 50 degrees F.—preferably to 40 degrees F.—the germs begin to multiply and in a few hours several generations represent the activities of a single organism. If the cream is cooled at once this single organism multiplies but slowly.

If the cream is stored where odors can be absorbed, the odors may frequently be detected in the finished butter. For this reason the cream should not be kept in the pantry, the vegetable cellar, or in any place where objectionable odors are present. The best place to keep the cream is in a covered tank where it may be protected from dust and odors and kept cold by the use of water and ice. The cream should be kept sweet until ready to ripen.

Mock butter which otherwise would have been good is spoiled in the ripening process. Cream is ripened to increase its churning ability, to produce flavor and aroma, and to increase the keeping quality of the butter. To secure these desired objects it is necessary to have the right kind of germs present in ripening cream in large numbers. Also to ripen the cream at such a temperature that the desirable bacteria will be able to outgrow the undesirable bacteria present. The most favorable temperature for the desirable germs to gain the ascendancy is between 60 to 70 degrees F.

If the buttermaker is not positive that the desirable bacteria are present to a greater degree than the undesirable he should add enough of the desirable bacteria to the cream to enable them to overcome their objectionable associates. Material containing a large number of the desired germs is called a "starter." Starters are of two kinds—natural and commercial. A starter is a quantity of milk—usually skim—which has been allowed to sour or ripen of its own accord. This milk when sour should have a clean, sharp taste, free from bad odors, and usually contains a large preponderance of the bacteria desired. A commercial starter is made by adding a small quantity of the desired germs to some milk which has been previously boiled and cooled to 50 degrees. The bacteria may be purchased from various creameries or supplied by mail. The high temperature is necessary to start them to growing, but according starters made from the mother starter should be allowed to ripen at a lower temperature previously mentioned, 60 to 70 degrees F. 5 to 10 per cent. of starter should be added to the cream, depending upon the thickness of the cream, and time before it is to be churned, as well as the temperature. The mother starter added or the higher the temperature, the quicker the cream will ripen. By the use of starters a

## MAINE WILL SEND 500

To Take Seventh Degree at National Grange in Manchester N. H.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will convene in its 47th annual session in Manchester, N. H., Nov. 12, and will be opened in Mechanics Hall, in the sixth degree, at 11 A. M. There will be a roll call, announcement of standing committees and assignment of business at the morning session. At the afternoon meeting there will be the annual address of the master and reports of officers. The usual exchange of greetings will follow. On Thursday morning, the 13th, the New Hampshire State Grange will confer the sixth degree and the Priests of Demeter will invest Patrons outside of New Hampshire with the seventh degree in ample season for those to return home who desire, on the afternoon trains.

The sixth degree will be again conferred on Friday and New Hampshire people desiring to take the afternoon trains will be admitted to the first class in the seventh degree. Local Patrons and those remaining in the city all night, will be given the seventh degree instructions in the evening. Assurances have been received from Rhode Island that a large number of applicants for the seventh degree will come from that state. Maine promises 500, Massachusetts as many more and, provided these assurances are realized, there will be upwards of 4,000 seventh degree initiates. The business sessions during the first week and the memorial service on Sunday, will be held in Mechanics' Hall and those meetings held during the second week will be in the Joliet Hall on the same square and nearer the official headquarters which will be at the Manchester House.

The executive committee of the National Grange has secured reduced railroad rates and the hotel rates at headquarters will be \$2.50 and upwards, according to the rooms. Reduced rates have been secured at seven other hotels in the city, on the American and European plans, at \$1.25 per day and upwards. Parties desiring board or rooms can secure the same by making early and specific application of wants to Harry W. Spaulding, 1009 Elm street, Manchester, N. H. Rooms will be assigned in private houses, when desired, at \$1 per day, two to occupy each room. If the attendance exceeds 5000 the chamber of commerce will arrange for entertainment in several towns and cities within a half-hour ride and all will have train and trolley connections with Manchester.

According to the requests of the National officers, there will be no excursions to distant points. The Ameskeag Mfg. Co., the largest corporation of its kind and a few other Manchester industries and the Capitol and other State buildings at Concord, will be visited.

The newspaper service will be efficient, prompt and reliable.

There are 900 Patrons in the four Manchester granges and every grange home will extend the glad hand to visitors to the National Grange.

## PENNSYLVANIA SMASHES COKE RECORD.

Output in 1912 Was Over 27,000,000 Tons; More Than That of All Other States Combined.

Pennsylvania stands preeminent among the States in the production of coal and in the manufacture of coke. The quantity of coke produced in the State in 1912 was 27,573,018 short tons, valued at \$36,854,478, against 21,923,033 tons, valued at \$33,953,567, in 1911, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. The increase in 1912, compared with 1911, was 3,445,985 short tons, or 15.5 per cent., in quantity, and \$13,900,911, or 38.2 per cent., in value. The quantity of coke made in 1912 was the largest on record, exceeding the previous maximum of 26,519,214 tons in 1907 by 853,804 short tons, but falling behind the earlier year in value by \$11,533,516.

As a producer of coke Pennsylvania is relatively of greater importance than as of coal, for whereas, including the production of anthracite, Pennsylvania contributes less than half the entire output of coal in the United States, nearly two-thirds the total production of coke is made within that State. Pennsylvania has, however, not progressed as fast as some other States in the matter of conserving the by-products of coke making. All but a very small quantity of the State's coke is made in massive ovens or in rectangular ovens in which the process is one of partial combustion, as in the beehive ovens, and without recovery of by-products or utilization of the heat generated in the coking process.

person can control his ripening process so that the cream which might otherwise make poor butter will make a much better grade. The causes of poor butter are usually within the control of the farm buttermaker if he is enough interested in his work to look after the details.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named: At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1913, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Tallyrand G. Lary late of Gilead, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof presented by Elmer C. Park, the executor therein named.

Ell T. Penbody late of Gilead, deceased; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Annie B. Penbody, administratrix.

Clarence E. and Martha J. Clement of Rumford, minors; first account presented for allowance by Annie Weaver, guardian.

John T. Lewis late of Albany, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Flora M. Lewis, administratrix.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

G-26-31.

## THE CONTROL OF MUSTARD AND KALE BY SPRAYING.

Demonstrators of Kennebec Will Spray.

Demonstrators in the County of Kennebec who are troubled with mustard or kale will spray this season to eradicate these two weeds. The men who chose oats for their demonstration crop with the intention of spraying are as follows: Ernest R. Priest, Vassalboro; Leon Burr, Winthrop; and Will Walcott, Albion. A. L. Deering, who is Director of Demonstration Work in Kennebec County, will be present when each make their first application to direct the work.

There is a great deal of confusion as to the difference between kale (or wild radish as it is sometimes called) and mustard. Mustard has a straight jointed seed pod which splits its entire length when dry, liberating the seed. Whereas kale has a pointed seed pod and does not split longitudinally but breaks up into segments about the size of an oat or a trifle larger. It is therefore practically impossible to separate from oats by fanning. If these two weeds get into cultivated land hand pulling or spraying must be resorted to.

WHEN TO SPRAY. The first spraying should be done on a clear bright day after the dew is off and when the mustard and kale show three or four leaves, then the oats are from four to six inches high. It may, and probably will be necessary to spray a second time if the field is badly infested after which if any weeds have escaped they should be pulled by hand.

PREPARING THE SPRAY. Into a tight barrel about one-half full of water suspend over night 75 to 100 pounds of iron sulphate. In the morning this should be thoroughly dissolved. Dilute to fifty gallons and strain through a cheese cloth into a sprayer. That is, use from 75 to 100 pounds of iron sulphate to 50 gallons of water. This should be enough to spray an acre once.

The South Dakota Station reports the following weeds as entirely killed by iron sulphate: wild mustard, kale, ragweed, bindweed, milkweed, pigweed, and yarrow.

The eradication of weeds from our farms has become one of the greatest problems with which the farmer has to contend and if by the simple spraying of a crop we can rid ourselves of half a dozen different kinds of weeds which not only sap our land but prevent us from obtaining satisfactory yields it is surely time that more are doing it. While the spraying of kale and mustard with iron sulphate has appeared to have been untried as yet in Kennebec and it is safe to say that the satisfactory results from spraying by the demonstrators will be closely observed and their methods followed by others.

Mr. Deering has had letters and personal inquiries concerning the reliability of spraying as a means of killing kale and mustard, and is very emphatic in stating that if sprayed at the right time and with proper strength of solution there will be no doubt as to its effectiveness.

## MATTER OF DISTINCTION.

Not—Are you very particular about your coffee? Well—Yes—I want her to look no other way.—New York Evening Post.



